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OCTOBER 1974

WOOL Situation

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

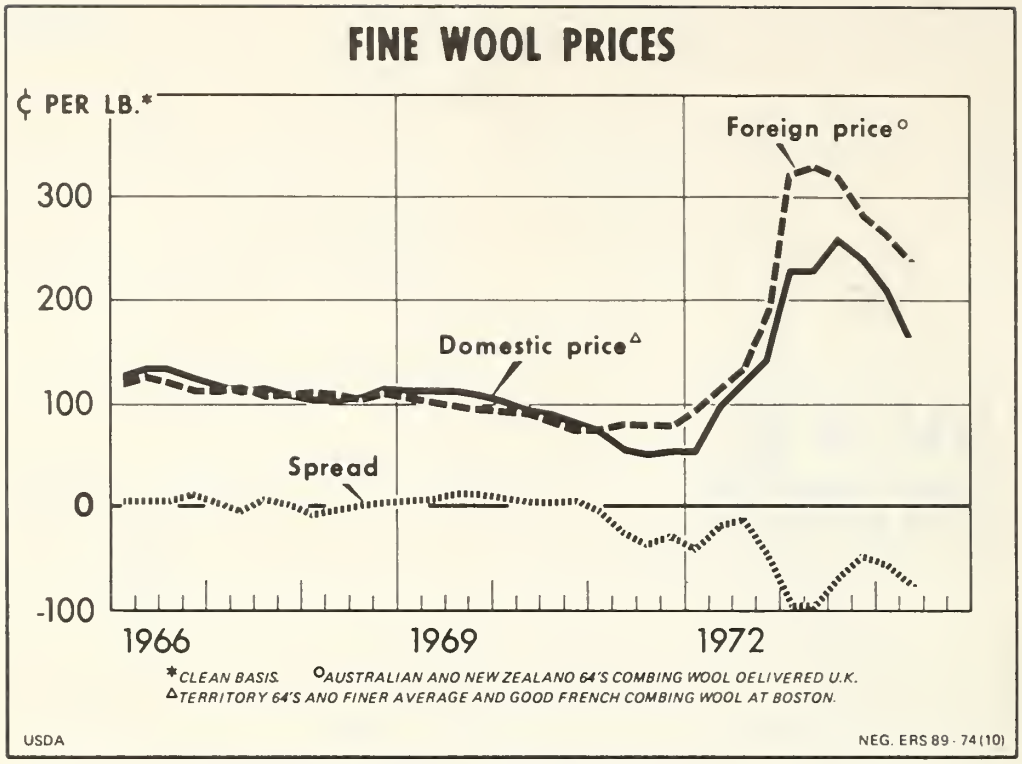

Figure 1

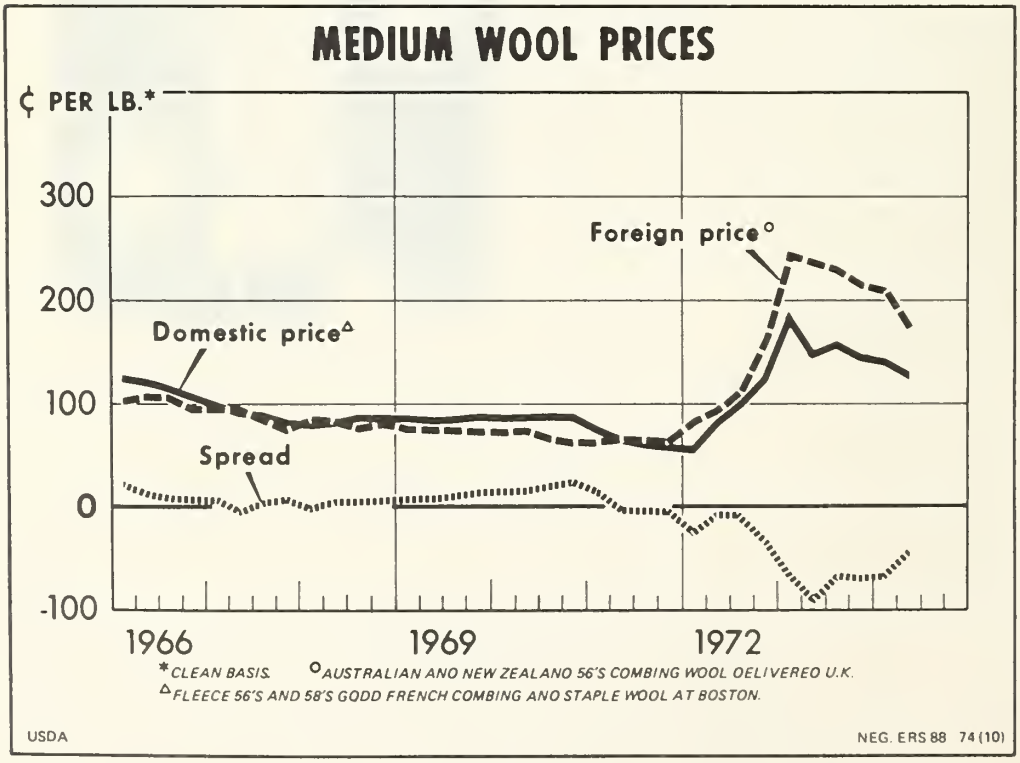

Figure 2

THE WOOL SITUATION

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Approved by
The Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released
October 17, 1974

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The *Wool Situation* is published in May, and October.

SUMMARY

Smaller domestic supplies and prospects for only slight improvement in demand highlight the 1975 wool outlook. Stocks of both raw apparel and carpet wool should be down considerably on January 1. And with estimates of fewer sheep to be shorn next year, wool production will likely drop below the estimated 134 million pounds, grease basis, of 1974.

Consumption of raw wool and wool textiles may increase slightly next year if wool prices remain stable and inflation and interest rates ease as expected. Improvements in general economic conditions both in the United States and overseas, especially during the last half of 1975 would be very important in improving textile mill activity, which is currently at very depressed levels and experiencing production cutbacks and temporary mill closings. Although wool will continue to face strong competition from manmade fibers, further inroads of synthetics are not expected to be as sharp as in recent years.

Farm prices of shorn wool in 1974 are running moderately lower than last season. Prices have continued to decline from the highs of 1973, but remain substantially above the depressed levels of other recent years, and indications are they may be stabilizing around current levels. For the 1974 clip, farm prices will average between 60 and 65 cents per pound, down from 83 cents in 1973. So, with prices below the 72-cent incentive price offered under the Wool Act, producers may receive small payments on 1974 marketings.

Commercial stocks of raw apparel wool will total around 30-35 million pounds, scoured basis, next January, down from 41 million on January 1, 1974. Lower stocks are indicated by significant declines this year in both production and imports, and a moderate increase in exports, despite reduced mill use.

U.S. imports of raw wool during 1973 were the lowest on record and have declined further this year. Imports of apparel wool through July were down about 50 percent, while duty-free carpet wools dropped 63 percent below year-earlier levels. Imports of wool textile products through the first 7 months of 1974 also declined.

In contrast to sharply lower imports, U.S. exports of raw wool are currently running about 2½ times 1973 exports. Raw wool exports for the first half of this year totaled 2.6 million pounds, clean content, compared

with 1.1 million last year. Exports of wool textiles are down slightly because of substantially reduced shipments of wool tops to Japan, but shipments of most other products have increased, especially wearing apparel, blankets, and rugs and carpets.

Mill use of raw apparel wool this year has declined sharply, reflecting increased competition from manmade fibers and the general downturn in textile mill activity. Mill use last year was down nearly 26 percent from a year earlier and was down another 42 percent during January-July 1974. Prospects are for mill use of apparel wool to decline to 80-85 million pounds, scoured basis, this year. Production of wool woven fabrics has also declined and is expected to total less than the 106 million linear yards of 1973.

Despite only moderate declines in consumer demand for carpets and rugs, use of raw carpet wool dropped 46 percent last year and through July 1974 was down another 58 percent from the same period of 1973. The decline primarily reflected the sharp inroads of manmade fibers caused by high raw carpet wool prices and limited supplies in recent years.

World raw wool prices have continued to decline from their March 1973 peak. For 1974, prices for all grades have fallen steadily with the medium and coarser types dropping more sharply. Raw wool prices in world markets are currently averaging about 35 percent below a year ago, and prospects are for little improvement next year. Global supplies will remain tight next season despite expected increases in world production and the continuation of reduced world wool use and exports. World supply prospects, however, appear to be adequate to meet anticipated demands.

Tight mohair supplies, continued high farm prices, and reduced mill use and exports highlight the mohair situation. Current supplies reflect both low beginning stocks and a disappointing 1974 clip. Production is expected to be down around a tenth from last year's 10 million pounds, grease basis. Prices increased sharply during 1973 but have generally trailed off in recent months. Farm prices for August averaged $1.55 per pound for the fourth consecutive month, but dropped to $1.20 per pound in September, as lower prices for the fall clip were reported. For the year, prices should average around $1.50, substantially above the Government price support level of 80.2 cents.

WOOL NEWS NOTES

Referendum Set on Promotion Deduction

The U.S. Department of Agriculture will be conducting a mail referendum of wool and lamb producers on a proposed plan for the USDA to make deductions from the incentive payments to producers in order to finance activities of the American Sheep Producers Council Inc.

The referendum will be held November 4 through 15. The deductions, on 1974-77 marketings, would be used by ASPC to finance advertising and sales promotion programs for wool and lamb, and programs to develop information on product quality, production management and marketing improvements for wool and sheep.

Under the agreement with ASPC, producers would authorize a payment deduction of up to 1½ cents a pound on shorn wool and 7½ cents a hundredweight on unshorn lambs. No deductions were made on 1973 marketings because farm prices for wool were higher than the support level established under the National Wool Act of 1954, and thus no payments were made.

Worsted Industry Shrinks

The Top Company of Boston, Massachusetts has terminated all wool combing operations but continues as a processor of synthetic fibers and will expand these activities. The sharp drop in total wool top consumption over the last 3 years was given as the reason for discontinuation of the combing operations.

This is the fourth facility to end wool combing operations in this country during the past few years. The first to close was Marriner & Co. of Lawrence, Massachusetts, followed by the Branch River Wool Combing Co. of Woonsockett, R.I., one of two mills operated by Prouvost Lefebure and Wellman Industries of Johnsonville, South Carolina.

New Grease Wool Futures Opens in London

A new grease wool futures contract has opened at the London Commodity Exchange. The contract is based upon Australian CWC Type 78, Good Topsmaking Merino fleece of good to average length, free or nearly free of vegetable matter and of 64's quality. The only tenderable wools are Australian Grease Wool packed in original bales, CWC Types from 70's to 60's. Deliveries are to be made in approved warehouses in the Port of Flushing (Netherlands).

The size of the contract is 1,500 kilos (3,307 pounds), the same as the Sydney contract. Initially, the new market has had a good beginning with trading activity in the range of 40 to 100 contracts.

THE U.S. WOOL SITUATION

Domestic Wool Prices Lower

Farm prices of shorn wool in 1974 are running moderately lower than last season. Prices have continued to decline from the highs of 1973, but remain substantially above depressed levels of recent years. The average price received by farmers and ranchers for September was 58.4 cents per pound, grease basis, up from 57.7 cents received in August, but about 30 percent below September 1973 (table 1). Prices for all of 1974 most likely will average between 60 and 65 cents per pound, moderately below the 72-cent incentive price under the Wool Act. So, it appears that producers may again receive payments. This is in contrast to last season when no payments were made—the first time since the National Wool Act went into effect in 1955.

Table 1.—Average U.S. farm prices for shorn wool, grease basis

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974[1]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January	35.6	25.3	17.7	78.0	74.9
February	35.7	24.6	19.6	77.3	70.4
March	36.5	23.3	24.2	90.4	72.2
April	37.5	22.9	29.1	86.1	69.7
May	36.6	21.2	34.5	82.3	63.2
June	37.5	21.3	39.4	84.5	64.6
July	37.1	18.7	39.2	83.0	61.9
August	34.2	17.9	38.4	78.8	57.7
September	31.6	18.9	35.8	83.7	58.4
October	32.5	17.0	50.9	74.3	
November	31.7	17.9	52.5	70.1	
December	28.2	16.8	49.3	70.6	
Weighted season average	35.5	19.4	35.0	82.7	

[1] Preliminary.

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

Current prices reflect a continuation of reduced textile mill activity and numerous uncertainties surrounding future economic conditions. Mill buyers remain cautious in spite of reduced supplies with about 70-80 percent of this year's clip reported out of growers' hands and remaining producers resisting current offers.

The spread between the price of similar qualities of domestic and foreign wools is extremely wide. For example, in the second quarter of 1974, domestic prices of territory fine wool, clean basis, averaged about 72.5 cents per pound below comparable foreign wools delivered to the U.K., and domestic medium wools were 48.2 cents lower (figures 1 and 2). Such differences are far in excess of either domestic duties or the cost of delivering domestic wool to foreign ports, in this case, the U.K. This tends to encourage U.S. exports and discourage imports.

The outlook for 1975 raw wool prices is best described as mixed. The year will begin with an extremely small supply of raw apparel wool again and 1975 production is projected to decline further from the small clip of 1974. Moreover, imports during the coming year may be discouraged by high interest rates and relatively high foreign wool prices. So, these factors should exert upward pressure on domestic wool prices. On the demand side, U.S. wool mill activity has been trending sharply downward lately and use of raw wool has declined significantly, reflecting greater use of synthetic fibers. However, further manmade fiber gains will be tempered by prospects of higher prices and less abundant supplies of these fibers in the future. Improvement in wool export prospects are good because of relatively low domestic prices but may be offset as even reduced world wool stocks seem adequate to meet anticipated demands. On balance, domestic wool prices next year should remain steady to slightly lower than current levels and below the high of 1973.

Lower U.S. Wool Production Likely

Despite relatively high raw wool prices, the 13 year downturn in U.S. shorn wool production will most likely continue in 1974. Shorn wool production in the United States this year is estimated at about 134 million pounds, grease basis. This represents a further decline of about 8 percent from last year's 145 million pounds (table 2). The number of sheep shorn is estimated at 16.3 million head, down from last year's 17.6 million. The average fleece weight in 1974 is estimated at 8.24 pounds, nearly the same as in 1973.

Texas, the Nation's leading wool producing state, expects a clip of about 24 million pounds, over 2 million below 1973. Wyoming, the second largest producer, expects the clip to decline from 14.5 million pounds last year to about 13.7 this year. Slight declines are anticipated in most other States during 1974.

The outlook for U.S. raw wool production in 1975 is for a continuation of declining sheep numbers and wool output. Output next year may total around 130-132 million pounds, grease basis. However, if wool prices continue in the 60-65 cent range, and with good fall

Table 2.—U.S. shorn wool production, grease basis, selected years

State	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Texas	30,784	30,397	29,430	26,352	23,700
Wyoming	16,573	16,512	16,062	14,497	13,728
Colorado	10,955	12,365	11,473	11,354	10,972
California	11,665	11,580	12,626	11,585	10,622
South Dakota	9,800	9,779	10,504	9,695	8,770
Utah	9,637	9,167	9,218	7,760	7,090
Montana	9,086	8,657	8,501	7,663	6,698
Idaho	7,122	7,370	6,949	6,728	6,566
New Mexico	6,523	6,635	6,134	6,402	5,764
Ohio	5,318	5,015	4,959	4,499	4,164
Iowa	5,349	5,292	5,545	4,694	3,855
Oregon	4,517	4,360	4,823	4,206	4,254
Arizona	3,559	3,772	3,692	3,511	3,536
Minnesota	3,643	3,468	3,430	2,989	2,963
North Dakota	3,075	3,020	2,930	2,799	2,704
Kansas	2,606	2,715	2,800	2,444	2,131
Nebraska	2,736	2,610	2,644	2,416	2,205
Illinois	2,232	2,060	2,137	1,923	1,692
Missouri	1,806	1,662	1,740	1,521	1,526
Michigan	1,847	1,682	1,841	1,666	1,515
Nevada	1,828	1,751	1,627	1,495	1,400
Indiana	1,818	1,659	1,657	1,640	1,466
Pennsylvania	1,110	1,051	1,007	950	934
Virginia	1,153	1,097	994	982	964
West Virginia	944	849	804	789	742
Other States	5,901	5,632	5,391	4,755	4,280
United States	161,587	160,157	158,918	145,315	134,241

Crop Reporting Board, SRS.

rains in some of the leading sheep producing areas, output in the future may increase as producers evaluate alternative enterprises and take steps to rebuild flocks.

Stocks of Apparel Wool to Decline

Commercial stocks of raw apparel wool next January 1 likely will decline further, but reduced levels of mill consumption may keep the number of weeks of mill supply at about the level of 1974. Despite reduced mill use, lower stocks are indicated by significant declines this year in both production and imports, and only moderate increases in exports. Apparel wool stocks at the beginning of the year should be in the range of 30-35 million pounds, scoured basis.

The January 1, 1974, inventory of raw apparel wool totaled 41 million pounds, scoured basis. This was 28 percent below the year-earlier level of 57 million. In terms of weeks of mill supply, however, stocks last January represented 23.4 weeks, 1 week more than in 1973, reflecting the drop in raw apparel wool consumption. Stocks of 60's and finer wools totaled sharply below a year ago, but with restricted mill use, weeks of mill supply increased from about 23 weeks in 1973 to nearly 27 weeks this year (table 3). Stocks of coarser raw apparel wool were also down significantly.

Raw Carpet Wool Supplies Drop

U.S. commercial stocks of raw carpet wool are down moderately this year. Beginning stocks in January totaled 12 million pounds, scoured basis. This was 18 percent below the previous year and the lowest on record. However, since much of the carpet and rug market has been captured by manmade fibers, beginning stocks this year represented 26 weeks of mill supply as compared to about 11 weeks last year (table 4).

Imports of these duty-free wools have declined even more sharply than stocks. During January-July 1974, they totaled only 11 million pounds, clean content, about 63 percent below a year earlier (table 5). Imports for all of 1974 may decline to about 20-25 million pounds, also a record low. So, with sharply lower imports and no improvement in mill consumption, stocks next year should decline even further from present levels.

The quality composition of duty-free raw wool imports this year has shifted back somewhat to the finer carpet wools. Wools grading 40's and coarser accounted for 68 percent of imports during January-July 1973, but slipped to 66 percent for the same period this year (table 6).

Table 3.—U.S. commercial stocks of raw apparel wool, scoured basis[1]

January 1	By origin			By grade		Total	Weeks of mill supply[2]		
	Domestic	Foreign							
		Duty paid	In bond	60's and finer	Coarser than 60's		60's and finer	Coarser than 60's	Average of all grades
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Number*	*Number*	*Number*
1961	61,371	19,950	9,969	48,047	43,243	91,290	24.5	21.7	23.1
1962	54,730	22,751	9,879	43,194	44,166	87,360	14.6	19.2	16.6
1963	43,316	23,149	11,274	36,495	41,244	77,739	12.6	18.6	15.2
1964	46,261	17,830	8,578	34,274	38,395	72,669	17.1	18.1	17.6
1965	40,679	19,204	13,008	35,762	37,129	72,891	17.2	18.7	17.9
1966	47,768	25,062	18,615	42,922	48,523	91,445	14.7	20.1	17.1
1967	47,735	27,780	12,737	40,294	47,958	88,252	18.9	25.1	21.8
1968	49,370	20,822	9,694	37,891	41,995	79,886	17.6	20.6	19.1
1969	49,608	25,791	13,463	40,857	48,005	88,862	19.2	22.2	20.7
1970	46,443	21,805	6,885	34,385	40,748	75,133	19.4	22.4	20.9
1971	44,291	15,156	4,926	28,163	36,210	64,373	28.9	22.7	25.0
1972	54,229	11,804	2,743	34,443	34,333	68,776	34.4	33.3	33.8
1973	41,710	13,140	1,718	30,323	26,245	56,568	22.9	22.1	22.5
1974	31,446	7,442	2,381	21,485	19,784	41,269	26.6	20.6	23.4

[1] Includes stocks held on consignment and stocks in process of manufacture up to the carding operation. Does not include wool held for the account of domestic growers except that held on consignment for growers. [2] Stocks compared with mill consumption during 3 previous months.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 4.—U.S. commercial stocks of raw carpet wool, scoured basis[1]

January 1	Entered for consumption	In bond	Total	Weeks of mill supply[2]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Number*
1961	30,515	10,193	40,708	13.8
1962	36,838	7,641	44,479	14.2
1963	36,714	3,841	40,555	13.2
1964	37,876	3,261	41,137	13.8
1965	27,823	2,556	30,379	12.7
1966	26,180	1,297	27,477	12.4
1967	27,358	2,146	29,504	15.9
1968	23,633	953	24,586	13.8
1969	26,615	2,412	29,027	16.6
1970	20,421	814	21,235	12.5
1971	14,494	431	14,925	10.9
1972	16,752	422	17,174	10.6
1973	14,651	---	14,651	11.3
1974	12,026	---	12,026	26.1

[1] Includes stocks held on consignment and stocks in process of manufacture up to the carding operation. [2] Stocks compared with mill consumption during 3 previous months.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 5.—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1964	98,415	113,932	212,347
1965	162,637	108,943	271,580
1966	162,537	114,625	277,162
1967	109,071	78,205	187,276
1968	129,717	119,599	249,316
1969	93,523	95,664	189,187
1970	79,810	73,325	153,134
1971	42,682	83,893	126,575
1972	24,790	71,849	96,639
1973	17,968	40,524	58,492
Jan.-July			
1973	14,686	29,965	44,651
1974[1]	7,358	10,846	18,204

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1974 Wool Mill Activity Down Sharply

U.S. textile mill activity is currently very depressed. Recent production cutbacks and temporary mill closings reflect a significant decline in consumer textile demand. Furthermore, the high cost of money is restricting mill operation for inventory accumulation as in previous periods of slack demand. Some textile mills may run out of unfilled order positions in 1 to 2 months and this may precipitate one of the broadest production cutbacks in the history of the U.S. textile industry.

Combined use of all fibers in domestic woolen and worsted mills was off less than 3 percent during 1973, but fell about 17 percent during January-July 1974. Mill

Table 6.—Quality composition of dutiable and duty-free imports

Grade	1972	1973[1]	Jan.-Aug.[1]	
			1973	1974[1]
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
		Dutiable		
60's and finer	83.9	75.9	78.9	61.7
50's up to 60's	6.6	8.4	7.8	12.8
44's up to 50's	3.9	4.1	3.4	9.1
40's and coarser	5.6	11.6	10.0	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Duty-free		
46's	5.1	2.6	2.1	6.6
44's	23.6	17.0	15.8	23.4
40's and coarser	60.3	66.3	68.2	66.3
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	11.0	14.1	13.9	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

use of raw apparel wool declined from 142 million pounds in 1972 to a revised total of 110 million pounds in 1973. Apparel wool consumption through July 1974, however, was down over 35 percent from a year ago, and consumption of carpet wool dropped more than 58 percent. High and volatile raw wool prices last year caused use of manmade fibers to increase sharply and increases in interest rates and other costs of mill operations are keeping use of raw wool at reduced levels in woolen and worsted mills. Use of manmade fibers increased nearly 16 percent last year, but is currently running about 6 percent below the same period a year ago. Nevertheless, wool's share of the woolen and worsted market continues to fall and currently represents about 18 percent (figures 3 and 4 and tables 7 and 19). Dampening the inroads of manmade fibers into the woolen and worsted market will depend largely on the stability and level of raw wool prices in relation to prices of synthetics.

Consumption of raw carpet wool, all of which is imported, declined markedly in 1973 and continued to fall in the first half of 1974. While mill use was down 46 percent last year, it dropped from about 33 million pounds during January-July 1973 to 12.5 million in the same period this year. Limited world supplies and high prices of carpet wool have made it difficult to regain losses to manmade fibers in the carpet and rug market (figure 4 and table 7).

Apparel wools grading 60's and finer have been in greater demand in previous years, but short supplies and generally higher prices for these wools have restricted

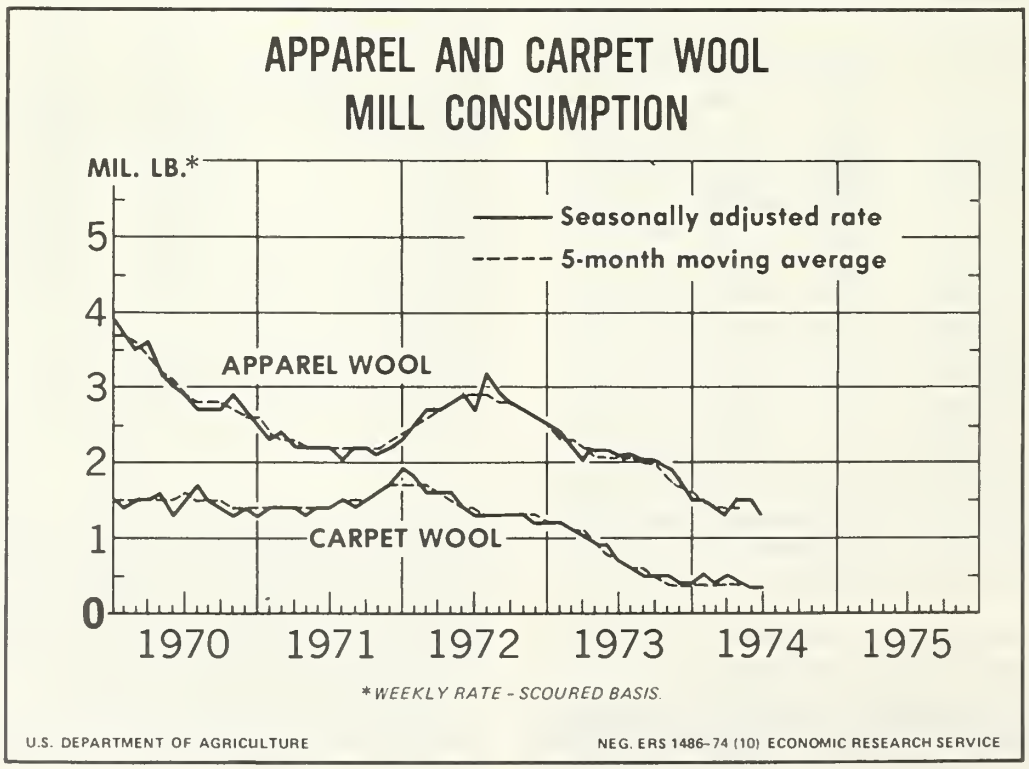
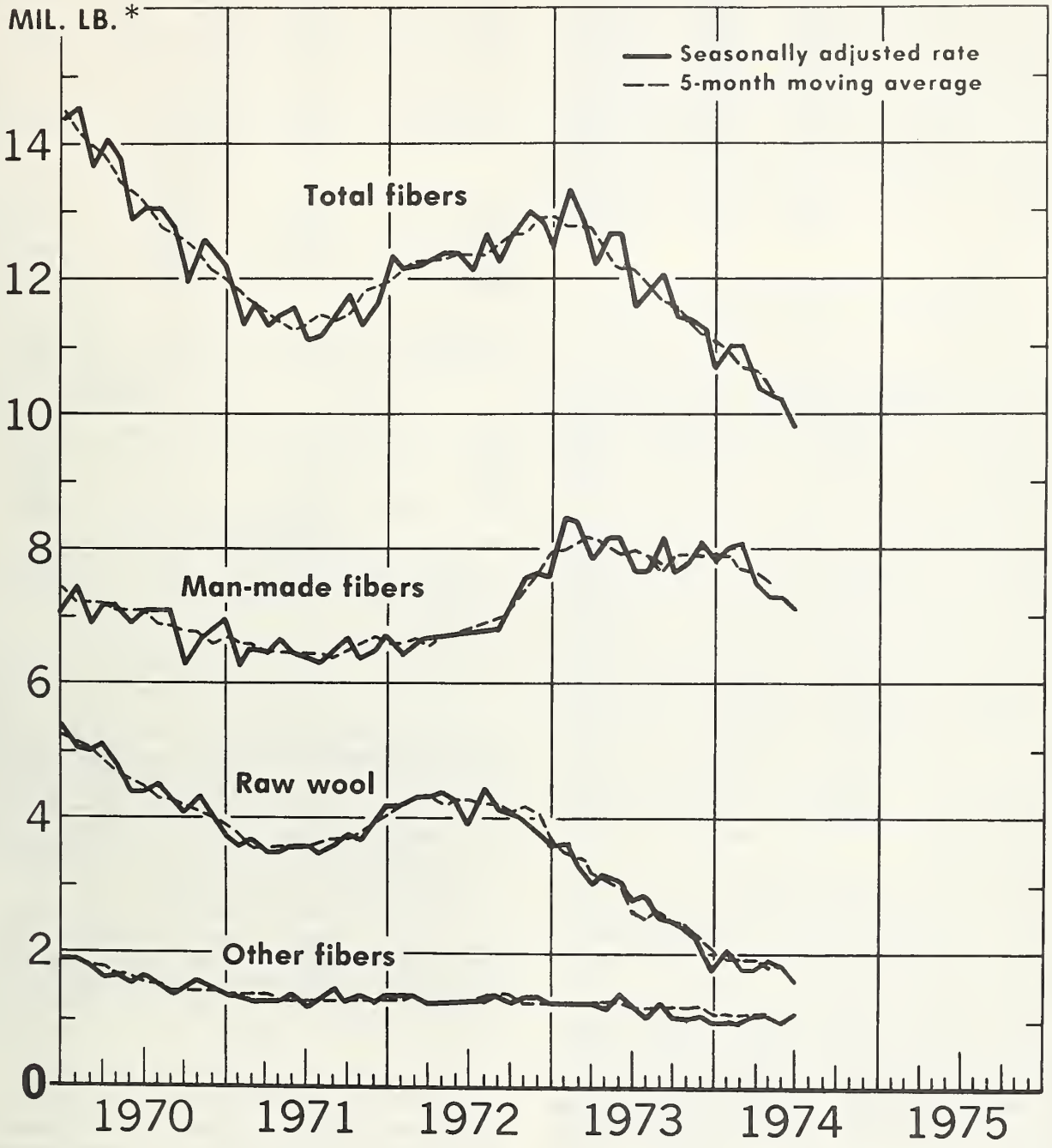


Figure 3

WOOL MILL FIBER USE



* *SEASONALLY ADJUSTED WEEKLY RATE – SCOURED BASIS FOR RAW WOOL.*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 7793-74 (10) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 4

Table 7.—U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1964	233,932	122,737	356,669
1965	274,696	112,330	387,026
1966	266,587	103,587	370,174
1967	228,659	83,851	312,510
1968	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	219,035	93,758	312,793
1970	163,652	76,609	240,261
1971	116,310	75,151	191,461
1972	142,233	76,368	218,601
1973	109,872	41,394	151,266
Jan.-July			
1973	70,833	30,177	101,010
1974[1]	46,305	12,500	58,805

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.—Distribution of apparel wool consumption

Year	60's and finer	50's up to 60's	48's and coarser	Total
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
	Woolen system			
1969	37.0	55.1	7.9	100.0
1970	35.7	54.4	9.9	100.0
1971	36.5	53.7	9.8	100.0
1972	39.6	53.2	7.2	100.0
1973	32.6	59.2	8.2	100.0
Jan.-July				
1973	32.0	60.3	7.7	100.0
1974[1]	33.1	57.6	9.3	100.0
	Worsted system			
1969	59.3	40.7		100.0
1970	46.7	53.3		100.0
1971	49.8	50.2		100.0
1972	59.4	40.6		100.0
1973	56.7	43.3		100.0
Jan.-July				
1973	59.5	40.5		100.0
1974[1]	56.0	44.0		100.0
	Total			
1969	51.2	48.8		100.0
1970	43.1	56.9		100.0
1971	45.2	54.8		100.0
1972	52.4	47.6		100.0
1973	47.8	52.2		100.0
Jan.-July				
1973	49.1	50.9		100.0
1974[1]	45.6	54.4		100.0

[1] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

their use. Consumption is shifting slightly to the coarser grades. January-July consumption of wools 60's and finer represented 46 percent of total apparel wool use compared to 49 percent a year earlier. Smaller consumption on the worsted system was mainly responsible (table 8).

Consumption of raw apparel wool on the worsted system was down 26 percent in 1973, and use totaled 26 million pounds during January-July 1974, compared to 44 million for the same period of 1973. On the woolen system, apparel wool use was off about 17 percent in 1973 and fell to about 21 million pounds during January-July 1974—down nearly 23 percent from a year ago (table 19). Moreover, wool top production continues to fall sharply despite low stocks. However, stocks on January 1, 1974 were up moderately over 1973 beginning stocks as demand remained slack. This represented about 14.5 weeks of production this year compared to the 6.2 weeks of supply available a year earlier (table 9).

Prospects for raw wool use by U.S. mills for the balance of 1974 and into 1975 are not optimistic. Textile mill activity is expected to remain depressed as rising input costs, high interest rates, and slack consumer demand keep mill management cautious. In addition, military demand for wool products continues to lag, and the high ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for apparel fabrics—like those of the depressed activity levels of 1971—points to declining activity (tables 10, 21, and 22). Prices of both wool and manmade fibers will remain high in comparison to the decade of the 1960's and early 1970's.

But, some stability in wool prices is now evident and this should help to improve prospects. Moreover, manmade fiber prices are expected to firm and possibly rise in contrast to past years and this will aid in wool's competitive position. In fact, recent trade reports indicate that greater use of all wool worsted fabric and use of worsted blends favoring more wool are anticipated for the fall 1975 clothing lines. However, mill consumption of raw apparel wool for 1974 will be below 1973's total of 110 million pounds, probably in the range of 80 to 85 million pounds.

For 1975, mill use of wool may improve slightly if prices remain reasonably stable at competitive levels. Possible improvements in world economic conditions and rates of inflation in the coming year also are important variables.

U.S. Fabric Production to Decline

Production of wool broadwoven fabrics began to decline during the last half of 1973 as higher wool prices were reflected at the fabric level and competition continued from manmade fibers. Output of woolen and worsted fabrics (except felt) declined nearly 9 percent during the first quarter of 1974, but fell about 18

Table 9.—U.S. production and stocks of wool tops

Year	Production	Stocks January 1	
		Quantity	Weeks of production[1]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*Number*
1961	133,262	22,014	11.2
1962	151,851	17,008	6.0
1963	134,596	21,312	7.4
1964	129,018	24,053	11.1
1965	157,888	17,663	7.3
1966	155,258	19,610	6.2
1967	130,102	26,011	11.1
1968	142,390	19,549	7.6
1969	128,441	21,682	8.4
1970	102,623	16,498	7.6
1971	70,234	18,191	10.6
1972	84,046	17,714	14.8
1973	62,425	9,358	6.2
1974	([2])	11,640	14.5
Jan.-July			
1973	40,481	---	---
1974	23,285	---	---

[1] Stocks compared with production during 3 previous months. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.—Finished wool apparel fabrics: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
January	31	62	65	31	42
February	37	62	56	30	42
March	40	61	65	32	49
April	43	63	54	31	54
May	51	64	51	29	52
June	49	68	47	31	60
July	47	75	45	26	68
August	51	78	36	34	
September	54	75	43	32	
October	49	66	48	34	
November	50	62	47	34	
December	44	61	38	35	

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

percent for the April-June period compared to the corresponding period of 1973 (table 23). Output in the last half of 1974 is not expected to improve significantly, so annual production will be well below last year's 101 million linear yards.

Production of men's woolen and worsted clothing dropped 24 percent during the second quarter of 1974, while output of women's apparel declined by 29 percent. In contrast to the declines in the apparel sector, production of wool nonapparel fabrics such as blankets rose nearly 35 percent during the first half of 1974 over the same period last year. This possibly reflects strong demand for these wool products as consumers lowered thermostats to aid in conserving energy, and also helps explain the shift in mill use to coarser wools.

U.S. mill shipments of all kinds of rugs and carpets increased 10 percent in 1973, but rates of quarterly growth did not match those of 1972, and slowed considerably in the last half of 1973. The long period of growth in shipments of rugs and carpets come to a halt in the first quarter of 1974. Shipments totaled 243 million square yards, or over 3 percent less than a year earlier. The decline continued into the second quarter, but averaged only slightly more than 1 percent below the comparable 1973 level (table 11). Just as manmade fibers benefited most from past increases in mill shipments, they also have suffered to a greater extend during periods of reduced demand. Wool's share of the total carpet and rug market is currently less than 10 percent.

Table 11.—U.S. mill shipments of rugs and carpets

Year and quarter	Total	Change from a year earlier
	Million square yards	*Percent*
1970	680.5	+5.9
1971	755.2	+11.0
1972	935.0	+23.8
1973	1,028.8	+10.0
1971		
1st	171.2	+6.4
2nd	188.5	+10.9
3rd	190.2	+11.4
4th	205.3	+14.8
1972		
1st	215.7	+26.0
2nd	238.9	+26.7
3rd	235.2	+23.7
4th	245.2	+19.4
1973		
1st	251.3	+16.5
2nd	259.9	+8.8
3rd	256.6	+9.1
4th	259.9	+6.0
1974		
1st	242.9	-3.3
2nd	257.1	-1.1

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Raw Wool Exports Up-Imports Down

U.S. exports of raw apparel wool totaled 3.7 million pounds, clean content, in 1973, only about 1/3 the amount in 1972. Exports for 1973 have been revised downward from the total of 4.1 million pounds reported earlier. Shipments this year, however, are currently running nearly 2½ times 1973 exports. During the first half of 1974, exports of raw wool amounted to 2.6 million pounds, clean content, compared to about 1.1 million a year ago (table 24). With domestic raw wool

prices substantially lower than comparable foreign wools, and U.S. wool mill activity decreased, exports have been stimulated.

In contrast to higher exports, U.S. imports of raw wool were the lowest on record in 1973, totaling about 58 million pounds, clean basis. They have declined steadily since 1969 at an average rate of about 37 percent annually. Imports of all raw wool through July 1974 totaled 18 million pounds compared to about 45 million during the same period last year. Imports of apparel wools (all dutiable wools) were down 50 percent, and duty-free carpet wools dropped 64 percent during this period. As in the past, the bulk of dutiable imports continued to be graded 60's and finer, but recent trends indicate a slight shift towards the coarser grades of apparel wools (tables 5 and 6).

Textile Trade Edges Lower

U.S. trade in wool textile products is currently running slightly below a year ago with both imports and exports expected to total below 1973 levels. However, shifts in the pattern of U.S. foreign trade of semi-processed and manufactured apparel wool textiles, underway since 1971, continued through 1973 and into 1974. There have been declining imports and generally expanding exports. This primarily reflects the price advantage of U.S. wool relative to raw wool prices abroad and the improved competitive position of output from American mills resulting from the devaluation of the dollar.

Wool textile imports during January-July 1974 trailed the year-earlier level by 14 percent, but imports of tops increased slightly. There were declines in most other categories, especially woven fabrics and knit wearing apparel (table 25).

Exports of wool products through July were off slightly, but have remained firm in recent years. Exports of most products have increased with shipments of blankets, wearing apparel, and rugs and carpets especially strong. Exports of wool tops declined 10 percent during 1973 and are currently below a year ago at 8.7 million pounds compared to 13.2 million in 1973 (table 26). Significant reductions in top exports to Japan have been primarily responsible for lower U.S. exports. At the moment there are extensive wool yarn stock in Japan overhanging the markets and U.S. shipments of wool tops to Japan through July 1974 ran only 10 percent of the level of last year. However, West Germany, Canada, and Hong Kong remain major purchasers of tops and, for the first half of 1974, exports to Italy increased sharply (table 24).

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

World Raw Wool Prices Decline

Prices of raw wool in world markets continue to decline from their March 1973 peak. For 1974, prices for all grades have fallen but the medium and coarser types have dropped the most (figures 1 and 2). There have been periods when prices appeared to be firming but then relaxed and dropped further.

Prices of combing wools in Australia and New Zealand averaged U.S. $1.66 per pound, clean basis, in August, down from the month-earlier $1.80 and the August 1973 level of $2.53 per pound (table 12). Prices of 64's wool stood at $2.23 in August, nearly 32 percent below a year ago while prices of the medium wools such as 56's were 41 percent below the year-earlier level.

The current decline in raw wool prices has been primarily attributed to the overall reduction in textile mill activity, significant declines in the strength of Japanese buying, and continuing problems associated with world monetary conditions. Clearer indications of world wool prices will be evident as the 1974/75 Australian selling season progresses. At the end of the 1973/74 season, the Australian Wool Commission was supporting the market at $A2.50 a kilogram, clean basis (U.S. $1.48 per pound) for 21.0 micron wool (64's) and reportedly buying heavily as auctions reopened on September 2, 1974. Currently the Commission has been required to purchase about half of the total amount put up for auction.

The outlook for raw wool prices in 1975 is not optimistic. Prospects are for larger world wool supplies next year as production is expected to increase in the major producing countries. These larger supplies, in combination with the likelihood of continued sluggish textile mill consumption of raw wool and other fibers, point to prices somewhat lower than current levels, but continuing above levels of the 1960's. The recent 12 percent devaluation of the Australian dollar, however, should tend to lower world prices somewhat.

World Production Prospects Improved for 1974/75

World wool production prospects next year are good, as producers in Australia and New Zealand work to rebuild flocks. Wool production in 1974/75 is estimated at 3.2 billion pounds, clean content, 4.5 percent above the previous year's revised output of 3.1 billion pounds (table 13). This reverses the downward movement in wool production underway since the 1968/69 season. The revised production estimates for individual countries during the 1973/74 season are shown in table 14).

Increasing production costs and generally falling prices during 1968-72 caused world wool producers to shift to other agricultural enterprises. However, as price

Table 12.—Prices of Australian and New Zealand combing wool, Bradford grade, C.I.F., United Kingdom, clean dry-combed basis

Year and month	70's	64's	60's	58's	56's	50's	48's	46's	Average 8 grades
	U.S. cents per pound								
1973									
January	267.2	256.5	245.8	235.1	213.8	158.2	134.7	130.4	205.2
February	330.3	319.3	308.3	286.3	242.2	159.7	136.5	132.1	239.3
March	431.8	409.3	398.1	358.9	280.4	185.0	151.4	145.8	295.1
April	366.1	309.8	292.9	270.4	270.4	155.5	144.2	140.8	243.8
May	344.4	327.1	309.9	269.8	218.1	149.2	143.5	142.3	238.0
June	379.8	356.4	344.7	321.4	222.0	163.6	158.9	156.6	262.9
July	356.8	333.8	322.3	287.8	218.7	161.1	156.5	154.2	248.9
August	348.1	325.7	314.4	280.7	241.4	177.4	168.4	166.2	252.8
September	334.6	307.1	296.2	268.8	227.1	174.4	166.7	163.4	242.3
October	330.6	292.0	275.5	253.4	220.4	169.7	162.0	158.9	232.8
November	314.0	270.7	254.4	232.8	203.6	155.9	150.5	149.4	216.4
December	341.6	294.3	278.6	257.5	222.8	173.4	158.7	156.6	235.4
1974									
January	327.9	277.4	257.2	237.1	224.0	155.4	145.3	143.3	221.0
February	309.6	268.3	242.5	221.9	204.3	152.7	142.4	139.3	210.1
March	297.3	254.8	233.6	212.3	199.6	153.9	143.3	141.2	204.5
April	281.7	245.9	222.1	200.4	184.2	151.7	143.0	141.9	196.4
May	279.2	240.9	219.0	191.6	174.1	141.2	137.9	136.9	190.1
June	271.0	238.5	216.8	189.7	173.5	139.9	131.2	130.1	186.3
July	260.1	227.6	205.9	178.8	173.4	139.8	130.1	127.9	180.4
August	255.3	223.4	202.2	175.6	142.6	112.8	107.5	106.4	165.7
Latest data as percent of a year earlier	73.3	68.6	64.3	62.6	59.1	63.6	63.8	64.0	65.5

Compiled from reports of New Zealand Wool Marketing Corporation.

Table 13.—World consumption and production of raw wool, clean content

Year	Consumption[1]	Production[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*
1964	3,203	3,263
1965	3,281	3,291
1966	3,405	3,423
1967	3,249	3,470
1968	3,453	3,571
1969	*3,325	3,543
1970	*3,252	3,508
1971	*3,196	*3,428
1972	*3,313	*3,197
1973	*3,021	*3,095
1974	[3]2,477	[4]3,234

[1] Calendar year. [2] Marketing year. [3] Projected. [4] Estimated. * Revised.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 14.—Estimated world production of raw wool

Country and type	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Australia	2,035	1,953	1,929	1,625	1,528
New Zealand	723	736	710	681	613
United Kingdom	106	101	104	104	106
Argentina	445	441	417	390	396
South Africa	320	271	251	238	227
United States	194	187	181	172	159
Uruguay	176	172	119	132	132
Other	897	902	894	884	876
Total Free World	4,896	4,764	4,605	4,226	4,037
Soviet Bloc	1,235	1,299	1,323	1,307	1,329
World total	6,131	6,063	5,928	5,533	5,366
Of which:					
Merino	2,531	2,438	2,363	2,109	2,026
Crossbred	2,328	2,339	2,280	2,130	2,044
Total apparel	4,859	4,777	4,643	4,239	4,070
Other	1,272	1,285	1,285	1,294	1,296
Clean equivalent					
Merino type	1,376	1,327	1,285	1,149	1,102
Crossbred	1,530	1,537	1,499	1,400	1,343
Total apparel	2,906	2,864	2,784	2,549	2,445
Other	637	644	644	648	650
Total	3,543	3,508	3,428	3,197	3,095

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

prospects improved in recent years, a gradual rebuilding of flocks in major producing countries has occurred. A continuation of attractive prices would most likely lead to further growth in sheep numbers and output.

Wool production in Australia, the world's largest supplier, is expected to increase about 10 percent in 1974/75 to 1.7 billion pounds, grease basis, while output in New Zealand is projected to rise by about 7 percent. In general, increasing world raw wool production represents an increase in sheep numbers, continuing good seasonal conditions, as well as an expected increase in the average yield per head. Wool production in the United States, however, will be down again this year as sheep numbers continue to fall and yields fail to improve.

World Wool Use Down in 1974

World mill use of raw wool continues to decline in 1974 from the relatively high 1972 level of consumption. Final mill consumption of wool in 1973 totaled 3 billion pounds, clean content, 9 percent below 1972 (table 13). Further inroads of manmade fibers, reduced supplies of raw wool, and a slowdown in world wool textile activity in the last half of 1973 limited the expansion of raw wool use. For 1974, world raw wool consumption is projected to total about 2.5 billion pounds, or 18 percent below a year earlier.

Consumption of wool in major manufacturing countries during January-March 1974 was off 28 percent from the corresponding period a year ago. Largest declines in mill use occurred in West Germany (down 45 percent), the United States (down 44 percent), Belgium (down 34 percent), and the United Kingdom (down over 30 percent), (figure 5 and table 15). Further declines in mill use will probably occur in the second half of 1974, as use of manmade fibers increased rapidly in the face of tight wool supplies and high and volatile raw wool prices during 1973 and early 1974.

The outlook for raw wool consumption during 1975 remains uncertain. In spite of improved supplies and the prospects of more stable prices, markets lost to manmade fibers in recent years will be difficult to regain despite limited availabilities and high prices of petrochemicals. Prospects for improved mill use will depend more on the general recovery of world economic conditions including growth in industrial production and easing of worldwide inflationary pressure.

Wool Textile Activity Drops

Production of wool textiles in major manufacturing countries, especially wool tops and woven fabrics, has dropped significantly in recent months. After a strong

Table 15.—Mill consumption of wool, selected countries, clean content

Country	Year		1973	1974	Change	
	1972	1973	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar. 1973 to Jan.-Mar. 1974	1972 to 1973
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
United States[1]	183.6	151.3	47.2	26.2	-44.5	-17.6
United Kingdom	336.0	301.1	89.7	62.6	-30.2	-10.4
France	322.4	258.9	79.6	59.1	-25.8	-19.7
Japan	399.7	410.6	114.2	92.6	-18.9	+2.7
Italy	212.9	192.2	55.8	47.0	-15.8	-9.7
West Germany	169.6	118.9	41.0	22.5	-45.1	-29.9
Belgium	67.5	52.2	16.1	10.6	-34.2	-22.7
Australia	78.6	66.4	17.2	13.2	-23.3	-15.5
Netherlands	19.3	14.4	4.4	2.9	-34.1	-25.4
Total	1,789.6	1,566.0	465.2	336.7	-27.6	-12.5

[1] Consumption on woolen and worsted system only.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the Bureau of the Census.

first half in 1973, world wool textile output began trending lower and is now moving in a sharp downward direction.

During January-March 1974 production of tops, yarns, and fabric all fell from the year-earlier level as mill activity continued to decline. Production of worsted yarn was off 7 percent and output of woolen yarns dropped nearly 6 percent. Moreover, production of wool tops and woven fabric fell by 38 and 15 percent, respectively.

Italy boosted its output of woolen and worsted yarns and woven fabrics significantly during 1973, and for the first quarter of 1974 production continued to increase. However, for most other countries, wool textile mill production declined markedly, especially in the United Kingdom and West Germany (table 27).

In view of the tight monetary policies adopted by most major consuming countries to curb inflation, no improvement in demand is foreseen during the current year. However, with wool stocks in most manufacturing countries except Japan at a very low level, the impact of any increase in demand will be quickly felt.

Southern Hemisphere Raw Wool Exports Decline Further

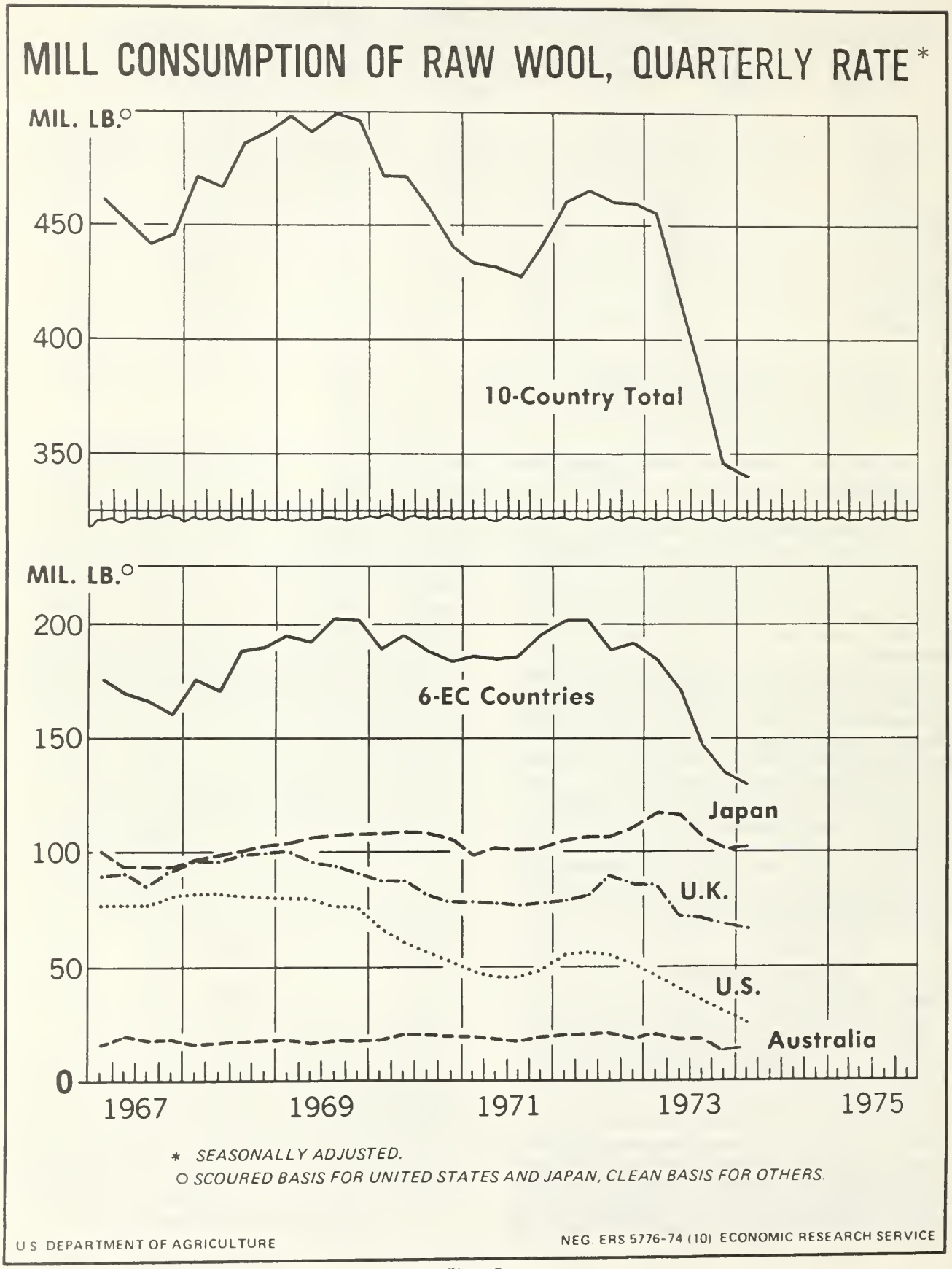
Raw wool exports from the 5 major producing countries of the Sourthern Hemisphere, down over 6 percent for the 1972/73 season, declined still further during 1973/74. Final figures may show shipments down about 30 percent for the season to the lowest level since 1966/67 (table 16). Shipments from Australia were off over 27 percent for the first 10 months of the season due to substantial reductions in Japanese purchases, which overwhelmed buoyant demand from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The decline in exports from New Zealand (28 percent) was mainly attributed to low beginning stocks, a smaller 1973/74 clip, increased purchases by local mills, and wool which was sold but not shipped as a result of delays in loading at most New Zealand ports. However, in spite of lower exports from producing countries, supplies were adequate to meet the somewhat restricted level of demand in the main consuming countries. Shipments from Argentina, estimated to be off about 40 percent for 1973/74, will cause year end stocks in that country to exceed the previous year's level by nearly 200 percent, but removal of export taxes and realignment of exchange rates effective April 30, 1974, should help improve export prospects.

Table 16.—Exports of wool from major surplus-producing countries, actual weight[1]

Exporting country	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
Australia:			
July-April	1,320	1,324	957
July-June	1,612	1,548	(2)
New Zealand:			
June	68	59	15
July-June	694	635	457
South Africa:			
June	27	(2)	(2)
July-June	244	179	163
Argentina:			
October-July	152	172	74
October-September	163	180	(2)
Uruguay:			
October-January	40	34	32
October-September	61	53	(2)

[1] Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Republic of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.



* *SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.*

○ *SCOURED BASIS FOR UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, CLEAN BASIS FOR OTHERS.*

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Figure 5

The outlook for international trade during 1974/75 is mixed. Production in the 5 chief producing countries is forecast to increase slightly with expansion of flocks and improved yields. But world demand for textiles is currently weak in the chief consuming countries and any improvement in output will likely be modest and will depend upon improvements in world economic activity. However, even if there is some decline in total textile fabric demand, the demand for wool could be favorably affected by the prospect of reduced interfiber competition and by possible increase in demand for apparel using greater quantities of wool.

World Manmade Fiber Output Rises

World output of manmade fibers, except textile glass, rose 13 percent during 1973 to a record of nearly 25 billion pounds. Fiber demand continued strong both in the United States and abroad but began to slacken towards the year's end.

In the United States, production of manmade fibers totaled about 7.2 billion pounds or nearly 30 percent of the world output in 1973. For the second quarter of 1974, U.S. production was up 2½ percent from the corresponding period of 1973. This modest gain nevertheless indicates a slowdown from the 15 percent increase in the second quarter of 1973 compared with the same period in 1972. Increase in output of the non-cellulosic fibers have accounted for all the growth in manmade fiber production in 1974. And prospects are for continued expansion of output as production capacity of non-cellulosic fibers is projected to increase 25 percent between May 1974 and May 1976.

Manmade fiber production was also larger in foreign countries. Output in 1973 increased almost 15 percent in the non-communist countries and about 11 percent in the communist countries. As in the United States, larger non-cellulosic output accounted for virtually all the increase. Production of rayon and acetate increased only slightly, and along with the natural fibers, continued to represent a declining portion of the total fiber market (table 28).

THE MOHAIR SITUATION

Tight supplies, continued high farm prices, and reduced mill use and exports highlight the domestic mohair situation. Current supplies reflect both low beginning stocks and a disappointing 1974 clip. Production is expected to total no more than 9.0 to 9.2 million pounds, grease basis, compared to 1973's 10 million pounds. Higher farm prices beginning in 1972 encouraged producers to increase their herds, but recent very poor kid crops caused goat numbers to decline and production to fall. Since less than 1.4 million head were reported at the beginning of 1974 and another poor kid crop in Texas is reported, it is unlikely that current numbers and production will be maintained in 1975.

Prices of mohair strengthened during 1973, reaching a record level of $1.87, grease basis, for the year. However, prices have eased somewhat in 1974 and are currently below year-earlier levels. Average farm prices for July were $1.55 per pound compared to $1.85 in July 1973 and held firm for the fourth consecutive month at $1.55 for August, 20 percent below August 1973 levels but dropped to $1.20 in September as prices for the fall clip were reported. Although farm prices for the year will average below 1973, they should remain well above the incentive support level of 80.2 cents a pound for the third consecutive year. Much of the spring mohair clip was sold around the $1.50 level and only modest amounts of that clip remains unsold. The fall clip is mostly in the warehouse and producer sales of adult hair are currently bringing around $1.12-$1.15 per pound, yearling hair is selling in the range of $1.35 to $1.45, and insufficient sales of kid hair have been reported to establish a market.

Prices will probably be relatively strong during 1975, although somewhat below the 1974 level as prospects of reduced mill consumption and exports should limit any significant price advances.

U.S. commercial stocks of mohair on January 1, 1974, were reported at about 3 million pounds, grease basis, down sharply from last year's 8 million pounds. With total disappearance this year not expected to greatly exceed production, January 1, 1975, stocks should not change significantly from a year ago.

Exports of domestic mohair are currently running about 36 percent below last year, as higher prices, limited supplies, and reduced foreign textile mill activity hurt shipments (table 24). Exports for January-June 1974 amounted to about 4.1 pounds, clean content, compared to 6.4 million pounds a year earlier. Exports will likely total 6 to 7 million pounds this year, down from 1973's 9.3 million.

Domestic mill use of mohair during 1974 is expected to decline moderately from last year's 4 million pounds. Mill consumption for the first half of 1974 totaled only 1.7 million pounds compared to 2.4 million in the first half of 1973. However, total domestic use this year should reach 2 to 2½ million pounds.

Table 17.—Selected measures of economic activity, wool and mohair prices

Item	1973		1974					
	Aug.	Sept.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
				Billion dollars				
Personal income payments, annual rate[1]	1,047.3	1,058.5	1,110.5	1,121.1	1,141.8	1,158.5	1,165.2	1,158.5
				Million dollars				
Retail apparel sales, monthly rate[1]	1,967	2,042	2,010	2,075	2,078			167.2
				1967=100				
BLS wholesale price index								
All commodities	142.1	139.7	152.7	155.0	155.7	161.7	167.4	167.2
Textile products and apparel	125.2	126.8	137.5	139.1	141.7	142.1	142.3	142.1
Wool products	134.9	133.7	121.1	121.1	119.6	119.2	117.7	116.5
Wool broadwoven fabrics	119.2	120.2	117.0	117.0	116.4	115.9	115.2	113.4
				Cents per pound				
Wool prices:								
Grease basis:								
Average price received by farmers	78.8	83.7	69.7	63.2	64.6	61.9	57.7	58.4
Wool Act Incentive price	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0
Parity price (effective following month)	124.0	123.0	130.0	130.0	131.0	132.0	136.0	138.0
Clean basis, Boston:								
Domestic								
Graded territory shorn wool								
Fine good French combing and staple	275.0	275.0	185.0	174.0	178.8	166.5	161.2	162.5
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	245.0	245.0	167.5	155.0	152.5	141.5	136.2	137.5
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	180.0	168.8	142.5	135.0	135.0	124.5	117.5	117.5
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	170.0	158.8	122.5	115.0	115.0	104.5	100.0	106.2
Low 1/4 blood	160.0	156.2	122.5	115.0	115.0	104.5	97.5	97.5
Graded fleece shorn wool								
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	240.0	240.0	162.5	150.0	145.0	134.5	131.2	132.5
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	170.0	151.2	136.2	126.0	125.0	117.5	112.5	112.5
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	162.5	145.6	115.0	107.0	105.0	97.5	95.0	101.2
Low 1/4 blood	155.0	140.0	117.5	107.0	105.0	97.5	92.5	92.5
Original bag Texas shorn wool								
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	275.0	275.0	191.2	178.0	180.0	169.5	162.5	162.5
Fine 8 months (1 in. and over)	215.0	215.0	155.0	152.0	150.0	133.5	122.5	122.5
Fine fall (3/4 in. and over)	---	193.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Foreign, excluding duty:								
Australian, 64's, warp and 1/2 warp	321.0	294.2	236.0	237.0	233.2	211.1	196.2	194.5
Australian, 64's, combing	315.5	288.5	232.9	233.5	230.8	207.5	188.2	191.5
Mohair prices:								
Grease basis:								
Average price received by farmers	195.0	185.0	145.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	120.0
Original bag Texas mohair								
Spring Adult	205.0	---	142.5	143.5	152.5	152.5	152.5	152.5
Spring kid	245.0	---	200.0	218.0	237.5	231.5	227.5	227.5
Fall Adult	206.7	202.5	142.5	142.5	152.5	152.5	133.1	125.0
Fall kid	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	195.0

[1] Seasonally adjusted.

Table 18.—Raw wool: U.S. mill consumption and imports

Item	Unit	1973		1974						Latest data as percent of a year earlier
		July	Aug.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.[5]	
Mill consumption, scoured basis[1]										
Average weekly rate during month[2]										
Apparel wool[3]	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	921	1,100	682	663	780	875	536		58
Coarser than 60's	do.	787	990	914	777	863	747	582		74
Total apparel wool	do.	1,708	2,090	1,596	1,440	1,643	1,622	1,118		65
Carpet wool[4]	do.	583	728	408	482	459	334	238		41
Total apparel and carpet	do.	2,291	2,818	2,004	1,922	2,102	1,956	1,356		59
Monthly aggregates[2]										
Apparel wool[3]	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	4.6	4.4	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.7		59
Coarser than 60's	do.	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.9		74
Total apparel wool	do.	8.5	8.4	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.5	5.6		66
Carpet wool[4]	do.	2.9	2.9	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.2		41
Total apparel and carpet	do.	11.4	11.3	8.0	9.6	8.4	7.8	6.8		60
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool[3]	Million									
By grade	pounds									
60's and finer	do.	34.8	39.2	8.7	12.0	15.1	18.6	21.3		61
Coarser than 60's	do.	39.2	40.0	11.7	15.6	19.1	22.1	25.0		64
By system										
Woolen	do.	26.8	29.7	10.3	13.6	16.4	18.6	20.7		77
Worsted	do.	44.1	49.4	10.2	14.0	17.8	22.1	25.6		58
Total apparel wool	do.	70.9	79.1	20.5	27.6	34.2	40.7	46.3		65
Carpet wool[4]	do.	30.2	33.1	5.7	8.1	10.0	11.3	12.5		41
Total apparel and carpet	do.	101.1	112.2	26.2	35.7	44.2	52.0	58.8		58
Imports for consumption, clean content										
Monthly aggregates										
Dutiable wool	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	493	880	513	497	989	585	349		71
50's up to 60's	do.	47	58	162	156	51	202	140		241
44's up to 50's	do.	64	56	104	79	44	45	266		416
40's and coarser	do.	15	177	59	111	209	210	217		1,447
Total dutiable wool	do.	619	1,171	838	843	1,293	1,042	972		157
Duty-free wool										
46's	do.	61	56	202	58	85	45	67		110
44's	do.	1,094	808	510	503	569	537	126		12
40's and coarser	do.	2,775	2,396	964	1,033	1,095	1,436	1,191		43
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	816	240	17	28	28	153	0		---
Total duty-free wool	do.	4,746	3,500	1,693	1,622	1,777	2,171	1,384		29
Total free and dutiable	do.	5,365	4,671	2,531	2,465	3,070	3,213	2,356		44
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	11.6	12.5	2.1	2.6	3.6	4.2	4.5		39
50's up to 60's	do.	1.1	1.2	.4	.5	.6	.8	.9		82
44's up to 50's	do.	.5	.5	.2	.3	.4	.4	.7		140
40's and coarser	do.	1.5	1.6	.5	.6	.8	.9	1.2		80
Total dutiable wool	do.	14.7	15.8	3.2	4.0	5.4	6.3	7.3		50
Duty-free wool										
46's	do.	.6	.7	.5	.5	.6	.6	.7		117
44's	do.	4.7	5.5	.8	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.5		53
40's and coarser	do.	20.4	22.8	2.4	3.5	4.6	6.0	7.2		35
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	4.2	4.4	.1	.2	.2	.4	.4		10
Total duty-free wool	do.	29.9	33.4	3.8	5.5	7.3	9.4	10.8		36
Total free and dutiable	do.	44.6	49.2	7.0	9.5	12.7	15.7	18.1		41

[1] On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of processed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products. [2] Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter. [3] Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool. [4] Duty-free foreign wool. [5] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Fibers consumed and percentage distribution of wool and other fibers in woolen and worsted mills, United States

Fiber and year	Worsted system		Woolen system				Total fibers consumed	
			For yarns, except carpet and rug		For carpet and rug yarns			
	1,000 pounds	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep								
1970	110,650	53.0	53,002	22.0	76,609	31.8	240,261	34.8
1971	75,791	55.1	40,519	19.5	75,151	29.5	191,461	31.9
1972	92,006	55.6	50,227	22.9	76,368	28.9	218,601	33.7
1973	68,206	45.9	41,666	18.7	41,394	16.0	151,266	24.3
1973 January-July	44,077	47.3	26,756	19.4	30,177	19.2	101,010	26.0
1974[2] January-July	25,582	34.2	20,725	16.9	12,500	9.9	58,807	18.2
Man-made fibers								
1970	92,793	44.4	110,891	46.0	160,400	66.5	364,084	52.7
1971	58,720	42.6	103,468	50.0	176,623	69.3	338,811	56.5
1972	71,087	42.9	103,722	47.3	184,218	69.9	359,027	55.4
1973	79,122	53.3	120,293	53.9	215,281	83.3	414,696	65.6
1973 January-July	48,020	51.5	72,344	52.6	126,158	80.0	246,522	63.5
1974[2] January-July	48,727	65.1	69,092	56.3	112,747	89.6	230,566	71.3
Other fibers[1]								
1970	5,433	2.6	77,078	32.0	4,135	1.7	86,646	12.5
1971	3,217	2.3	63,479	30.5	3,049	1.2	69,745	11.6
1972	2,473	1.5	65,309	29.8	3,082	1.2	70,864	10.9
1973	1,221	.8	61,032	27.4	1,743	.7	63,996	10.1
1973 January-July	1,119	1.2	38,584	28.0	1,206	.8	40,909	10.5
1974[2] January-July	546	.7	32,987	26.8	553	.5	34,086	10.5
Total fibers consumed								
1970	208,876	100.0	240,971	100.0	241,144	100.0	690,991	100.0
1971	137,728	100.0	207,466	100.0	254,823	100.0	600,017	100.0
1972	165,566	100.0	219,258	100.0	263,668	100.0	648,492	100.0
1973	148,549	100.0	222,991	100.0	258,418	100.0	629,958	100.0
1973 January-July	93,216	100.0	137,684	100.0	157,541	100.0	388,441	100.0
1974[2] January-July	74,855	100.0	122,804	100.0	125,800	100.0	323,459	100.0

[1] Includes noils, reprocessed and reused wool, mohair, alpaca, vicuna, and other specialty hair fibers as well as cotton, jute, and other vegetable fibers. [2] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.—Average weekly rate of consumption on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, for raw wool, United States, unadjusted and adjusted for seasonal variation

Month	1973		1974		1973		1974		1973		1974	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
	Raw wool				Apparel wool				Carpet wool			
January	3,693	3,663	1,973	1,908	2,518	2,464	1,564	1,507	1,175	1,199	409	401
February	3,752	3,615	2,077	1,988	2,484	2,371	1,565	1,488	1,268	1,244	512	500
March	3,434	3,269	1,942	1,812	2,392	2,177	1,534	1,384	1,042	1,092	408	428
April	3,185	3,036	1,917	1,802	2,187	2,002	1,437	1,305	998	1,034	480	497
May	3,378	3,133	2,102	1,939	2,463	2,226	1,643	1,484	915	907	459	455
June	3,228	3,048	1,958	1,837	2,354	2,193	1,623	1,509	874	855	335	328
July	2,290	2,733	1,355	1,615	1,707	2,029	1,117	1,328	583	704	238	287
August	2,818	2,798			2,090	2,128			728	670		
September	2,481	2,524			1,902	2,003			579	521		
October	2,556	2,550			1,994	2,047			562	495		
November	2,195	2,359			1,709	1,870			486	489		
December	1,864	2,103			1,545	1,752			319	351		
	Man-made fibers				Other fibers				Total fibers			
January	7,761	7,616	7,655	7,779	1,243	1,185	1,135	1,035	12,697	12,464	10,763	10,722
February	8,327	8,462	7,914	7,974	1,416	1,291	1,135	1,032	13,495	13,368	11,126	10,994
March	8,387	8,446	8,091	8,148	1,440	1,310	1,151	1,047	13,261	13,025	11,184	11,007
April	8,041	7,883	7,665	7,515	1.395	1,300	1,177	1,097	12,621	12,219	10,759	10,414
May	8,699	8,230	7,719	7,303	1,342	1,248	1,164	1,082	13,419	12,611	10,985	10,324
June	8,476	8,221	7,529	7,303	1,371	1,355	1,057	1,044	13,075	12,624	10,544	10,184
July	6,391	7.663	5,880	7,050	989	1,194	940	1,135	9,670	11,590	8,175	9,800
August	8,361	7,749			1,175	1,177			12,354	11,724		
September	8,163	8,122			1,134	1,269			11,778	11,915		
October	8,531	7,834			1,085	1,113			12,172	11,497		
November	7,678	7,771			1,083	1,150			10,956	11,280		
December	7,259	8,066			1,049	1,112			10,172	11,281		

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content

Fabrics and mixtures	1972	1973	1973									1974							
			Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 ppounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Wool																			
100 percent wool fabric	6,292	6,465	307	263	291	106	140	98	297	767	459	611	492	579	459	391	242	248	130
Wool and man-made fiber mixtures																			
50 percent or more wool	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 50 percent wool	1,057	375	40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool and other fiber mixtures	16	12	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	17	0	17	13	0	0
Total	7,380	6,852	347	269	291	107	140	98	297	767	459	614	508	596	459	408	255	248	130
Cotton																			
100 percent cotton fabric	14,173	11,171	1,373	1,388	794	418	749	537	301	170	207	98	336	377	372	703	411	529	596
Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures																			
50 percent or more cotton	3,967	3,178	521	240	92	114	80	51	166	151	180	202	169	164	179	147	155	194	193
Less than 50 percent cotton	251	30	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	35	12	30
Cotton and other fiber mixtures	15	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18,406	14,383	1,898	1,630	886	532	829	588	467	321	387	300	505	541	551	868	601	735	819
Man-made																			
Cellulosic																			
Filament yarn	654	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Staple fiber	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	663	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Noncellulosic																			
Filament yarn	861	1,708	257	224	160	136	43	43	21	47	30	40	29	6	34	92	13	9	31
Staple fiber	4,267	3,177	418	221	84	116	74	46	158	150	167	191	178	173	166	185	212	207	227
Total	5,128	4,885	675	445	244	252	117	89	179	197	197	231	207	179	200	277	225	216	258
Total man-made																			
Filament yarn	1,515	1,708	257	224	160	136	43	43	21	47	30	41	29	6	34	92	13	10	32
Staple fiber	4,276	3,177	418	221	84	116	74	46	158	150	167	191	178	173	166	185	214	207	227
Total	5,791	4,885	675	445	244	252	117	89	179	197	197	232	207	179	200	277	227	217	259
Glass	51	28	0	0	1	7	2	6	0	1	5	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	9
Total all fibers	31,628	26,161	2,920	2,344	1,422	898	1,088	781	943	1,286	1,048	1,145	1,220	1,327	1,211	1,553	1,083	1,200	1,217

Based on data from the Department of Defense

Table 22.—Fabric deliveries, to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric

Fiber and fabric	1972	1973	1973									1974							
			Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	1,000 square yards	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*
Wool																			
Blanketing	4,217	4,610	198	109	203	78	109	46	282	832	462	633	521	583	476	383	236	239	134
Flannel	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frieze	344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabardine	1,236	1,244	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melton	765	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serge	670	2,363	183	307	165	54	65	109	81	77	65	66	0	61	0	9	0	0	2
Tropical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	33	39	10	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	1
Total	7,593	8,299	414	416	377	132	174	155	363	909	527	699	521	644	476	392	241	245	137
Mixed fiber																			
Cotton and wool	77	30	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton and cellulosic	4,224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton and noncellulosic	13,762	18,113	2,483	1,660	596	707	541	357	1,166	1,064	1,264	1,424	1,187	1,155	1,258	1,175	1,294	1,437	1,427
Cotton and glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool and noncellulosic	7,755	2,108	227	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	16	90	96	1	93	65	0	0
Wool and other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton, wool and cellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Cotton, wool and noncellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cellulosic and noncellulosic	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23,834	20,251	2,710	1,674	596	722	541	357	1,167	1,064	1,264	1,440	1,277	1,251	1,260	1,268	1,375	1,437	1,427
Cotton																			
Total	27,707	19,174	2,457	2,464	1,369	765	1,221	865	471	242	357	151	447	450	472	838	627	754	1,505
Man-made																			
Cellulosic																			
Total	220	29	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Noncellulosic																			
Total	3,583	2,212	268	281	248	226	74	62	34	113	45	89	62	6	117	192	12	22	45
Glass	107	61	0	1	1	12	5	15	0	3	6	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	23
Total man-made	3,910	2,302	268	283	249	239	79	77	34	117	51	91	63	24	118	192	12	24	70
Total all fibers	63,044	50,026	5,849	4,837	2,591	1,858	2,015	1,454	2,035	2,332	2,199	2,381	2,308	2,369	2,326	2,690	2,255	2,460	3,209

Based on data from the Department of Defense.

Table 23.—U.S. production of woolen and worsted woven goods[1]

Fabric	1972	1973	1973				1974		Change	
			Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Jan.-Mar. 1973 to Jan.-Mar. 1974	Apr.-June 1973 to Apr.-June 1974
	1,000 linear yards	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*1,000 linear yards*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Woolen and worsted woven fabrics (except felt)	101,801	101,066	28,433	29,612	23,727	19,264	25,980	24,434	-8.6	-17.5
Apparel fabrics	95,841	94,719	27,235	28,055	22,109	17,320	21,243	20,460	-22.0	-27.1
Government orders	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	---	---
Other than Government orders	95,841	94,719	27,235	28,055	22,109	17,320	21,243	20,460	-22.0	-27.1
Men's and boy's clothing	33,499	36,297	10,318	10,241	8,193	7,545	9,297	7,806	-9.9	-23.8
Less than 9 oz.	1,650	1,232	181	191	447	413	411	(2)	+127.1	---
Worsted	1,549	1,232	181	191	447	413	411	(2)	+127.1	---
Woolen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	20,975	24,628	7,252	7,125	5,437	4,814	6,007	4,659	-17.2	-34.6
Worsted	11,497	10,929	3,759	3,417	2,168	1,585	2,099	1,594	-44.2	-53.4
Woolen	9,478	13,699	3,493	3,708	3,269	3,229	3,908	3,065	+11.9	-17.3
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	4,278	3,920	1,484	1,039	636	761	807	874	-45.6	-15.9
Worsted	3,266	2,475	1,140	704	295	336	479	596	-58.0	-15.3
Woolen	1,012	1,445	344	335	341	425	328	278	-4.6	-17.0
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	5,370	5,016	988	1,489	1,334	1,205	1,827	1,530	+84.9	+2.8
Worsted	630	723	248	188	113	174	119	327	-52.0	+73.9
Woolen	4,740	4,293	740	1,301	1,221	1,031	1,708	1,203	+130.8	-7.5
20 oz. up to 26 oz.	1,044	1,271	347	350	299	275	217	266	-37.5	-24.0
26 oz. and over	182	230	66	47	40	77	28	---	-57.6	---
Women's and children's clothing	62,342	58,422	16,917	17,814	13,916	9,775	11,946	12,654	-29.4	-29.0
Less than 9 oz.	3,362	2,124	735	470	470	449	463	447	-37.0	-4.9
Worsted	570	48	48	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	---	---
Woolen	2,792	687	687	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	---	---
9 oz. up to 13 oz.	18,617	26,016	8,013	8,759	6,130	3,114	4,666	4,052	-41.8	-53.7
Worsted	718	303	79	89	98	37	47	159	-40.5	+78.6
Woolen	17,899	25,713	7,934	8,670	6,032	3,077	4,619	3,893	-41.8	-55.1
13 oz. up to 16 oz.	3,265	3,704	975	1,313	843	573	795	989	-18.5	-24.7
Worsted	571	903	228	292	202	181	163	158	-28.5	-45.9
Woolen	2,694	2,801	747	1,021	641	392	632	831	-15.4	-18.6
16 oz. up to 20 oz.	13,232	11,696	3,233	3,752	3,247	2,392	2,521	3,723	-16.0	+5.8
Worsted	1,873	383	383	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	---	---
Woolen	11,359	2,618	2,618	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	---	---
20 oz and over	23,866	14,882	4,193	3,752	3,458	3,479	3,501	3,443	-6.5	-8.2
Nonapparel fabrics	5,960	6,347	1,198	1,557	1,618	1,974	2,365	1,680	+97.4	+7.9
Blanketing	3,950	2,328	597	665	417	649	1,087	585	+82.1	-12.0
Other	2,010	4,019	601	892	1,201	1,325	1,278	1,095	+112.6	+22.8
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*		
Woven felts	7,698	8,245	2,093	2,012	1,822	2,318	2,372	2,294	+13.3	+14.0
Paper makers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,409	(2)	---	---
All others	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	963	(2)	---	---

[1] Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent, other fabrics in 54 inch width or equivalent 54 inch width. [2] Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.—U.S. exports: Raw wool and mohair, clean content, and tops of wool and other animal fibers, selected countries

Country	1972	1973	1973				1974	
			Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
				Mohair				
United Kingdom	15,354	7,792	2,889	2,258	1,506	1,139	887	2,371
Italy	1,344	420	180	112	26	102	243	---
West Germany	629	64	64	---	---	---	50	76
France	596	354	241	64	8	41	258	98
Japan	318	475	235	144	96	---	24	---
Switzerland	191	162	40	113	9	---	---	8
Spain	105	11	2	---	5	4	26	20
Canada	98	5	5	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	90	10	---	10	---	---	5	---
Netherlands	61	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Belgium	43	2	---	---	2	---	15	---
Other	17	29	1	3	25	---	---	---
Total	18,846	9,324	3,657	2,704	1,677	1,286	1,508	2,573
				Wool				
United Kingdom	4,664	882	56	71	337	418	30	334
West Germany	2,279	45	25	---	10	10	---	251
Belguim	1,787	836	---	101	466	269	124	97
France	1,704	425	---	---	---	425	85	477
Switzerland	309	556	107	221	228	---	---	45
Canada	192	15	---	1	7	7	62	11
Netherlands	129	---	---	---	---	---	39	78
Italy	54	12	2	10	---	---	1	134
Spain	34	198	---	---	---	198	236	3
Mexico	31	19	1	1	17	---	34	60
Other	41	739	68	408	206	57	44	452
Total	11,224	3,727	259	813	1,271	1,384	655	1,942
				Tops				
Japan	11,319	7,076	1,778	2,611	1,822	865	255	205
West Germany	6,339	4,936	1,206	1,376	1,928	426	174	907
Canada	2,120	2,566	513	638	606	809	915	661
Hong Kong	1,566	1,550	692	176	192	490	434	313
United Kingdom	1,006	1,676	---	45	800	831	68	76
France	884	772	119	---	329	324	311	349
Belgium	572	683	---	71	463	149	140	297
Italy	318	577	71	34	386	86	330	404
Greece	266	81	---	---	---	81	30	71
China (Taiwan)	260	599	247	276	76	---	43	---
Netherlands	252	988	78	173	221	516	504	83
Switzerland	159	738	191	154	153	240	---	241
Other	210	815	127	214	352	122	249	35
Total	25,271	23,057	5,022	5,768	7,328	4,939	3,453	3,642

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.—Raw wool content of United States imports for consumption of wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Woven fabrics[2]	Wool blankets[3]	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit[4]
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1970	4,406	8,092	23,943	1,004	25,207	12,917
1971	2,752	7,665	11,720	679	21,323	9,895
1972	425	6,312	8,765	707	19,998	11,247
1973	324	4,932	12,472	386	15,024	12,395
1973						
January	82	428	719	35	961	581
February	7	426	728	29	579	352
March	34	463	1,155	42	573	413
April	15	421	1,214	33	655	698
May	26	506	1,438	16	882	600
June	10	582	1,221	25	1,357	802
July	54	472	1,324	29	1,913	1,325
1974[8]						
January	14	348	491	16	349	442
February	76	274	797	28	279	288
March	23	319	1,201	19	261	283
April	13	348	1,050	16	384	401
May	53	507	1,187	16	612	588
June	44	462	1,013	37	1,283	842
July	51	616	834	34	1,617	1,534
January-July						
1973	228	3,298	7,799	209	6,920	4,771
1974[8]	274	2,874	6,573	166	4,785	4,378

Year and month	Other manufactures[5]	Subtotal	Noils	Wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1970	2,563	78,132	20,026	10,619	7,783	116,560
1971	3,039	57,073	15,489	7,987	9,156	89,705
1972	3,272	50,726	21,773	10,589	12,289	95,377
1973	2,136	47,669	17,893	10,801	13,599	89,962
1973						
January	80	2,886	1,888	1,054	1,163	6,991
February	89	2,210	1,518	962	679	5,369
March	129	2,809	1,617	1,084	1,216	6,726
April	174	3,210	1,488	754	1,126	6,578
May	99	3,567	1,202	1,082	1,350	7,201
June	363	4,360	1,198	756	1,234	7,548
July	332	5,449	1,454	549	1,219	8,671
1974[8]						
January	38	1,698	1,396	882	1,269	5,245
February	49	1,791	1,674	1,003	874	5,342
March	45	2,151	1,335	885	957	5,328
April	50	2,262	1,510	1,207	1,039	6,018
May	95	3,058	1,313	474	1,161	6,006
June	202	3,883	1,064	599	1,095	6,641
July	322	5,008	1,140	548	881	7,577
January-July						
1973	1,266	24,491	10,365	6,241	7,987	49,084
1974[8]	801	19,851	9,432	5,598	7,276	42,157

See footnotes end of table 26.

Table 26.—Raw wool content of United States exports of domestic wool manufactures[1]

Year and month	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Fabrics woven and knit	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel	
					Knit	Other than knit
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1970	804	297	403	164	305	688
1971	5,109	305	469	157	306	649
1972	25,548	563	599	88	434	917
1973	23,150	396	1,069	216	916	1,428
1973						
January	1,806	43	67	6	24	67
February	1,135	16	65	6	27	124
March	2,106	67	71	4	40	101
April	1,133	33	89	4	20	79
May	2,540	42	77	4	47	91
June	2,132	32	125	8	94	89
July	2,392	31	81	16	81	116
1974[8]						
January	1,419	26	49	23	82	142
February	937	119	76	33	63	193
March	1,144	31	144	13	119	183
April	814	24	56	37	77	322
May	1,157	27	91	5	107	255
June	1,749	18	60	16	65	238
July	1,456	55	55	6	64	115
January-July						
1973	13,244	264	575	48	333	667
1974[8]	8,676	300	531	133	577	1,448

Year and month	Other manufactures[7]	Felts	Subtotal	Noils and wastes[6]	Carpets and rugs	Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1970	769	650	4,080	2,484	860	7,424
1971	798	432	8,225	2,616	1,205	12,046
1972	910	455	29,514	2,753	1,065	33,332
1973	1,248	431	28,854	2,601	1,919	33,374
1973						
January	57	79	2,149	178	140	2,467
February	185	12	1,570	104	144	1,818
March	76	19	2,484	386	201	3,071
April	61	32	1,451	256	160	1,867
May	84	52	2,937	329	157	3,423
June	72	41	2,503	275	222	3,090
July	115	30	2,862	74	136	3,072
1974[8]						
January	313	31	2,085	443	108	2,636
February	102	38	1,561	131	206	1,898
March	136	27	1,797	402	254	2,453
April	133	29	1,492	278	367	2,137
May	108	23	1,773	133	221	2,127
June	146	75	2,367	479	168	3,014
July	134	13	1,898	248	149	2,295
January-July						
1973	650	265	16,046	1,602	1,160	18,808
1974[8]	1,072	236	12,973	2,114	1,473	16,560

[1] Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. [2] Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods, press and billiard cloths. [3] Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. [4] Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. [5] Includes knit fabrics in the piece and miscellaneous manufactures not elsewhere specified. [6] Not including rags. [7] Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c. [8] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.—Production of wool and hair tops, worsted and woolen yarn and wool woven fabrics, selected countries

Country	Year		1973	1974	Change
	1972	1973	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	Jan.-Mar. 1973 to Jan.-Mar. 1974
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
			Tops		
United Kingdom	165.5	137.0	43.7	26.2	-40.0
France	245.4	191.0	60.0	42.8	-28.7
Japan	324.6	327.8	87.3	66.4	-23.9
Italy	143.4	116.8	40.1	23.4	-41.6
United States	84.0	65.0	18.5	14.3	-22.7
West Germany	122.0	56.9	23.6	7.1	-69.9
Belgium	35.2	27.8	8.6	5.3	-38.4
Australia	50.5	42.5	11.7	---	---
Uruguay	28.4	24.2	9.7	2.9	-70.1
Total	1,199.0	989.0	303.2	188.4	-37.9
			Worsted yarn		
United Kingdom	206.7	198.6	54.9	39.2	-28.6
Italy	290.0	352.6	89.3	104.9	+17.5
France	244.0	236.3	66.4	67.9	+2.3
West Germany	208.1	207.1	57.3	48.5	-15.4
Japan	324.4	318.6	81.8	65.9	-19.4
Belgium	129.3	117.8	32.2	32.0	-0.6
Netherlands	18.5	14.6	4.0	3.7	-7.5
Australia	20.2	16.1	4.2	---	---
Total	1,441.2	1,461.7	390.1	362.1	-7.2
			Woolen yarn		
United Kingdom	301.9	314.5	84.9	68.8	-19.0
Italy	325.7	393.3	97.7	110.2	+12.8
France	97.9	98.3	26.7	27.8	+4.1
West Germany	100.2	109.4	29.5	25.4	-13.9
Japan	108.6	118.7	27.1	28.4	+4.7
Belgium	67.2	67.2	17.8	16.3	-8.4
Netherlands	28.7	26.8	7.5	6.4	-14.7
Australia	42.4	39.6	8.6	---	---
Total	1,072.6	1,167.8	299.8	283.3	-5.5
			Woven fabrics		
	Million square yards	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*	*Million square yards*
United States	174.0	180.8	48.0	37.1	-22.7
United Kingdom	253.9	266.7	70.3	61.2	-12.9
Japan	572.4	561.8	139.1	125.1	-10.1
France	222.4	217.0	54.1	50.5	-6.7
West Germany	163.2	143.3	41.5	30.0	-27.7
Netherlands	50.1	46.0	11.2	11.1	-0.9
Australia	26.6	25.4	6.2	---	---
Total	1,462.6	1,441.0	370.4	315.0	-15.0
Belgium (Mil. lb.)	32.2	27.7	7.7	6.4	-16.9
Italy (Mil. lb.)	273.9	316.8	80.9	85.1	+5.2

Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Table 28.—Man-made fibers: Production in the United States and foreign countries[1]

Calendar year	United States			Foreign countries		
				Free World		
	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1956	1,148	400	1,548	3,336	236	3,572
1957	1,139	516	1,655	3,468	334	3,802
1958	1,035	490	1,525	3,046	376	3,422
1959	1,167	645	1,812	3,368	557	3,925
1960	1,029	677	1,706	3,603	793	4,396
1961	1,095	751	1,846	3,617	970	4,587
1962	1,272	973	2,245	3,752	1,263	5,015
1963	1,349	1,156	2,505	4,042	1,605	5,647
1964	1,432	1,407	2,839	4,345	2,094	6,439
1965	1,527	1,780	3,307	4,270	2,442	6,712
1966	1,519	2,083	3,602	4,167	3,017	7,184
1967	1,388	2,353	3,741	4,126	3,524	7,650
1968	1,594	3,229	4,823	4,310	4,583	8,893
1969	1,576	3,528	5,104	4,370	5,525	9,895
1970[3]	1,373	3,327	4,700	4,226	6,206	10,432
1971	1,392	3,974	5,366	4,162	7,378	11,540
1972	1,394	4,944	6,338	4,218	7,914	12,132
1973	1,357	5,823	7,180	4,359	9,523	13,882

Calendar year	Foreign countries			World total		
	Communist Bloc					
	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total[2]
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*
1956	768	43	811	5,252	679	5,931
1957	841	51	892	5,448	901	6,349
1958	933	58	991	5,014	924	5,938
1959	1,002	68	1,070	5,537	1,270	6,807
1960	1,117	78	1,195	5,749	1,548	7,297
1961	1,218	110	1,328	5,930	1,831	7,761
1962	1,291	146	1,437	6,315	2,382	8,697
1963	1,353	181	1,534	6,744	2,942	9,686
1964	1,468	226	1,694	7,245	3,727	10,972
1965	1,562	302	1,864	7,359	4,524	11,883
1966	1,679	384	2,063	7,365	5,484	12,849
1967	1,792	464	2,256	7,306	6,341	13,647
1968	1,874	531	2,405	7,778	8,343	16,121
1969	1,891	658	2,549	7,837	9,711	17,548
1970[3]	1,967	818	2,785	7,596	10,351	17,917
1971	2,060	979	3,039	7,614	12,331	19,945
1972	2,221	1,132	3,353	7,833	13,990	21,823
1973	2,367	1,341	3,708	8,083	16,687	24,770

[1] Excludes textile glass fiber. [2] Totals were made before data were rounded. [3] Beginning 1970 excludes Olefin.

Compiled from *Textile Organon.*

OUTLOOK CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 9-12, 1974

"U.S. Agriculture in the World Economy" is the theme for the 1975 National Outlook Conference to be held December 9-12 at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

The conference will feature presentations and panel discussions. Particular attention will be given to the outlook for agriculture and the general economy in 1975. Sessions on the 1975 outlook for major commodities, foreign trade, and rural family living will make up an important part of the conference as usual. USDA's Economic Research Service and Extension Service sponsor the conference. More time will be available for commodity sessions. The schedule for individual sessions will be announced later. As in the past, a session will be devoted to the outlook for wool.

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